

Wm. M. Brewster, Editor and Proprietor. LEBANON, PA. WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1865.

bove described, spread with great rapidity. It was immediately detected, and the efforts of the first mate, to whom our informants accord all praise, were at once directed to its extinguishment. But alarm usurped the place of coolness and discipline; and all the efforts of the mate and a few of the crew, who ran to the hose, were rendered abortive by the affrighted men and women, who ran about the deck, and thus prevented timely application of the means of safety till all means were too late to be of any avail. It was in view of this state of things, and the evident fate that awaited the vessel, that the captain cried: "The ship is gone—away the boats!" A wild, disorderly rush to the boats followed, the captain of the Gen. Lyons, as is stated, being among the most eager to abandon the vessel and seek safety in the first boat lowered. The moment the boat touched the water he was overboard; but in the next, the boat came in collision with the steamer's wheel; and the captain was thrown out, the wheel striking him and Captain Weber, of the 50th, and instantly sending them lifeless beneath the waves. The engineer and first mate in vain attempted to restore something like order. Major James Fyke, in command of the 56th made a like endeavor to quell the insane tumult that prevailed; but all such efforts were useless in the presence of the fiery element that was now fast gaining the mastery, and whose inevitable approach deprived the unfortunate people of all hope from human aid.

Of the majority of those below seeking rest but a few escaped, and these only by rushing on deck at the first alarm. Through some agency or other, the batches were closed, and as the alarm spread the consternation of those below broke all bounds. A rush was made to the ladders, but the wild instinct of self-preservation deprived the unfortunates of their only chance of escape to the deck. Those foremost on the ladders were pulled back by the crowd who pressed behind, and in the struggle that followed the ladders were pulled down and every attempt to replace them was thwarted by the blind and despairing efforts of the unfortunates themselves. The cries from below became heart rending, but they were unheeded at that terrible moment of common danger to all. Within half an hour the vessel was wrapped in flames, and those on deck had disappeared in the engulfing waves, very few escaping to the boats; and even many of those who first gained them were, by the roughness of the sea, capsize, their places being taken by those who were able to combat, for a brief space, the waves, which were then running mountain high. Michael S. Brockett, a member of the Fifty-sixth regiment, and one of our informants, entered the first boat lowered, along with the captain of the steamer. He and eight others were in the boat for nearly four hours, and it was only at intervals that the burning flames were discerned as they drifted away on the breakers. The steam had not been turned off, and thus impelled by wind, steam and sail, the doomed vessel, one broad sheet of flame, hurried to two-fold destruction. The screams and imploring cries of help, shouted in vain, coming more and more faintly over the stormy waters. Besides the first boat lowered, in which Mr. Brockett was, there were two others got clear of the steamer, containing about 35 persons in all, and these were all that escaped.

There were about fifty women and children on board, refugees coming North, but not one was saved. Mr. George W. William, of the 56th, gallantly risked his life in an effort to rescue one woman. He succeeded in getting her on the same plank as he himself clung to, but when finally aid came she was past all succor, the immersion in the water and the cold having done their fatal work. There were sixty-seven male refugees, but three of whom were saved. There were twenty-six enlisted men of the 10th Missouri, on the way to their homes; none of these were saved. From the exhaustion they had undergone, and the sufferings they were enduring in their half-submerged boats, every moment threatened with destruction, all hope of being rescued was dying out of the few survivors of this terrible calamity, when at last the steamer General Sedgwick came in sight—almost unseen until the moment she threw out the means of escape. The boat Mr. Brockett was in was the last hailed. He managed to catch the line thrown to him, and in an instant the friendly coil was around his body, but ere he was drawn up the boat capsized, and while in the water he was grasped by two of his companions in misfortune; with the clutch of drowning men they clung to him, and when drawn upon deck he was unconscious, the terrible stress of the others causing the rope to tighten so as to deprive him of all respiration. The terrible scene on board, the harrowing cries of men, women and children for help, whose no help could come; the almost hopeless struggle for life through which they passed, have left such an effect on the hearts and memories of the survivors that many of the details and circumstances of the moment are in the whirl of emotions created yet unremembered—but enough has been told to class the loss and fate of the General Lyons and its ill-fated passengers among the most disastrous calamities that have occurred at sea for years.

No less than thirteen breweries were seized in and about Allegheny city, Pa., last week, for alleged frauds in the returns made of revenue.

A recent mail for Gen. Sherman's Army amounted to two thousand bushels of letters.

At least eight thousand engines will be at work in the Pennsylvania oil region this summer.

Gen. Lee surrendered the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, on Sunday, to Lieut. Gen. Grant. The terms of capitulation will be found in full in another column. Lee makes no special terms for himself but shares the fate of his army. May God grant that this great and bloodless victory bring us True Peace and Union of hearts forever.

The great news was received in Lebanon at an early hour on Monday morning, and at about 6 o'clock, the bells commenced pealing in forth the clarion notes of rejoicing. The hilla-balloo was kept up for the greater part of the day.—Smiles were once again the real order, and many a brave heart was laid low by an exuberance of feeling. Flags were as liberally and freely displayed as when the first gun was fired. Big and little cannon were set a booming, and, in general the feeling was of the most jovial character.

Gen. Lee, after he evacuated Richmond, endeavored to go to Lynchburg with his army. He was pursued by Grant, and at Deatonville Sheridan cut off Ewell's, who had command of the rear guard, and captured him, together with a large number of prisoners, artillery, wagons, &c.—Lee continued on his way though pressed to Appomattox Court House, eighty miles west from Richmond and forty three east from Lynchburg. There, no doubt learning, that Hancock, with 20,000 men, was advancing along the Shenandoah valley to cut him off, and that he could not succeed in reaching Lynchburg, without an useless sacrifice of his men, he accepted the proposition of Gen. Grant, and surrendered his army, at Appomattox. It is to be hoped that all the Confederate forces will immediately lay down their arms, and submit with the best grace possible. But if they are determined to fight, we would advise them to fight on some other place, and fight to their heart's content, only so they leave us in peace and happiness. Their calling should be ended here—the "Monroe doctrine" is calling them to Mexico.

A letter passed through Washington the other day, in the army mail, from Gen. W. T. Sherman to his wife. On the corner was indorsed, "Fayetteville, N. C. No postage stamps." Uncle Sam concluded to forward the letter and trust to Sherman's luck for the payment of the postage.

JEFF DAVIS' PEACE PROPOSITION.—The New York Herald, of Tuesday, week has the following despatch from Washington:

The grand success of our armies before Richmond during the last three days, has in a measure, removed the secrecy from events which have transpired at City Point since the President arrived there. I am informed by a high official in the government that in the early part of last week Jeff Davis made a direct overture to Mr. Lincoln to surrender everything to the United States government, and asked but one condition—everything else he would yield. That condition was, that all who had taken part in the rebellion should be restored to citizenship. All else he would give up if that would be granted.

Mr. Lincoln's reply was that "He did not have the power to grant that point. Congress had passed a law expressly prohibiting all persons in this rebellion holding important official positions, as well as all in their armies above the rank of colonel, from being restored to citizenship, and had, therefore, taken it out of his power to accede to that proposition." This denied that peace negotiations, and fighting commenced within forty-eight hours afterwards.

The President wrote to Secretary Seward detailing the above facts.—The latter, upon receiving the letter, immediately started for City Point to urge the President to accept the proposition immediately, call an extra session of Congress, and appeal to their magnanimity to ratify the terms of settlement. But before Mr. Seward arrived the fighting had commenced which resulted in the capture of Richmond. These facts are considered semi-official.

If this be true and had Seward's advice been taken many thousand lives would have been saved.

Mexico.—The N. Y. Times editorially says:—In all probability our future relations with Mexico will be determined mainly by circumstances quite beyond our control. Whatever the policy of our Government, sixty days will not elapse after the disbandment of our armies, before Maximilian will see the gleam of American bayonets. Many soldiers, after the dis-

bandonment of our armies, will doubtless go to Mexico to join Juarez's force.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The official statement of the public debt on the 31st of March shows that the amount outstanding, bearing interest in coin is \$1,100,861,241, the interest being \$64,016,631. The amount bearing interest in lawful money is \$751,055,128 the interest being \$38,819,899. Debt on which interest has ceased, \$349,420. Debt bearing no interest, \$515,189,237. Total amount outstanding, \$2,866,954,077. Total interest in lawful money and gold, \$102,836,531.

We hope the debt is no greater than is above stated, but we are fearful that by the time all the claims are in and audited, it will be found that the debt is nearer three thousand millions than two.

Secretary Seward was thrown from his carriage, in Washington, last week, and had his arm broken between the elbow and the shoulder, and his face much bruised. He is now doing well.

The city of Reading has now three excellent Steam Fire Engines.

Barnum, the Showman, has been elected a member of the Connecticut Legislature.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

To Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. Armies.

APRIL 9, 1865.—General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.: Your note of this date is but this moment (11.50), eleven fifty A. M., received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road, I am at this writing about four (4) miles west of Walter's church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

APPROMATOX COURT HOUSE, April 9, 1865.—Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding Confederate States: In accordance with the substance of my letter to you of the 8th inst., I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia on the following terms, to wit: Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate; one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by each officer or officers as you may designate; the officers to give their individual paroles not to take up arms against the Government of the United States, until properly exchanged; and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands. The arms, artillery and public property to be parked and stacked and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage. This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by United States authority, so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.

Very respectfully,
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, 9th April, 1865.—Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. A.: General—I have received your letter of this date, containing the terms of surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you. As they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

THE CAPTURED CITIES. Details and Incidents of the Occupation of Richmond and Petersburg.

EXECUTIVE MANSION OF JEFF DAVIS, RICHMOND, VA., April 3, 1865.—I have the national honor and pride to announce the fall of the Confederate capital, and the unconditional surrender to the gallant Major-General Weitzel, and the forces under his command, at seven o'clock this morning.

At about three o'clock this morning, Gen. Shepley, chief of staff to Maj. Gen. Weitzel, felt convinced, from the statements of the large number of deserters, coming within our lines, confirmed by despatches from Gen. Hartmann's lines on the Bermuda front, that all the rebel forces around Richmond were being evacuated, and that Lee and his army, and Jeff Davis and his government, had already taken up the only available line of retreat to the North Carolina boundary, and that the way was clear for the occupancy of the rebel capital by the forces of the United States. Gen. Weitzel telegraphed these conclusions to Lieut. Gen. Grant, who replied instantly, saying that he had no doubt that Gen. Weitzel could occupy the city without the slightest difficulty.

On the 2d instant Gen. Weitzel, so clear was his mind upon the subject, despatched Major A. H. Stevens, of the 4th Massachusetts cavalry, and

Major E. E. Graves, of his staff, with forty cavalry, to investigate the condition of affairs on the roads leading to the rebel works and thence to Richmond. This party had scarcely proceeded far within the rebel lines when they espied a shabby carriage approaching, the driver waving a white flag. Approaching this vehicle, it was found to contain Mayor Mayo, the head of the Richmond city government; Judge Meredith, of the Supreme Court of Richmond; Judge Lyon, and several other worthies of the rebel persuasion, who announced that they had come out to surrender the city to the competent authorities. This took place within a distance of two miles of the city, after the Majors had found their way through several lines of torpedoes, and was marked by the following conversation:—

Major Stevens.—Who is in command of this flag of truce?

Judge Meredith.—It is Mr. Mayo; Mayor of the city of Richmond.

The Judge at the same time introducing the Mayor and all of his associates to Majors Stevens and Graves.

Mayor Mayo then handed Major Stevens a small slip of paper upon which was written the following:—"It is proposed to formally surrender the city of Richmond, hitherto capital of the Confederate States of America, and the defenses protecting it up to this time."

The document was approved, of and Major Stevens accepting it in behalf of his commanding General, it was at once transmitted to Major-General Weitzel, who had already sent out his skirmish line, and upon the receipt of Mayor Mayo's surrender instantly moved his column upon the evacuated city and took possession.

The Major then took charge of the rebel flag of truce party, and advanced upon the city—two capable, efficient and popular officers of the stout old Army of the James thus being the first, with their escort, to enter the fallen and capitulating capital of rebellion.

Ewell set the city on fire, and all the business portion of the main street to the river was destroyed.—The bridge across the river were also destroyed. Many families remain. Mrs. Lee remains. At Petersburg the public stores were burned, and a few houses caught fire, but not much damage was done to the city. The bridges here were also destroyed.—Will report fully from Richmond.—Cannot get a clear idea of our loss.—The only one General killed is Winthrop. Potter is dangerously wounded in the groin.

All the commercial part of the city was found to be in flames, Gen. Early having ordered the destruction of the public buildings, which order Gen. Breckinridge, rebel Secretary of War, strove earnestly to have countermanded, but without avail.

General Weitzel finds much suffering and poverty among the population. The rich as well as the poor are suffering. It is to be expected that issue supplies to all who take the oath. The inhabitants now number about twenty thousand, about one-half of them of African descent.

It is not true that Jeff Davis sold his furniture before leaving. It is still in his house where I am now writing. He left at 7 P. M. by the Danville Railroad.

All the members of Congress have escaped. General Weitzel took here one thousand prisoners besides wounded. These number five thousand in nine hospitals.

We captured cannon numbering at least five hundred pieces. Five thousand muskets have been found in one lot. Thirty locomotives and three hundred cars are found here. The Petersburg Railroad bridge is totally destroyed; that of the Danville Road partially, so that connection with Petersburg can be easily made in that way. All the rebel vessels are destroyed, except an unfinished ram, which has her machinery in her perfect.

The Tredegar Iron Works are unharmed, and the machinery is running here to-day under Weitzel's orders. Libby Prison and Castle Thunder have also escaped the fire, and are filled with prisoners of war.

Davis left this city last night, at eight o'clock by rail for Danville, his family having been sent out five days ago. On the train he had horses and carriages embarked, in case the road was interrupted, in order to easily make his way by these means. He was very much depressed in spirits, and bore the appearance of an exceedingly haggard and careworn man, his countenance clearly betraying the loss of his cause. He expressed himself as being yet determined not to give up, but to put forth another effort to redeem his hopeless and sunken fortunes. I think it may be relied upon that he has not yet altogether abandoned his cause, though it is positively known he has but little hope left. His residence, when this despatch was written, was desolate indeed, and everything betokens the extraordinary haste with which he abandoned his capital and home.

Extra Billy Smith, late so-called Governor of Virginia, did not evacuate the gubernatorial mansion until 1 o'clock this morning, when he fled, leaving Mrs. Smith behind, and all the furniture in his house, which he had heretofore threatened to burn.

Mrs. Gen. R. E. Lee, wife of the rebel General-in-Chief, is also in the city. News has reached here of the death of her son, General W. H. F. Lee, of the rebel army, killed in the battles of last week before Petersburg.

General Hill is killed. Gen. Weitzel has taken for his private residence the mansion of Jeff Davis. A portion of his staff are quartered with him, and the remainder in a splendid dwelling a few doors below.

The interior of Davis's house presented the appearance of having been hastily evacuated by him. Everything is in fine order and good order.

APRIL 9th, 1865.—General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.: General—Your note of yesterday received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for ten (10) A. M. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, General, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself, and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms, they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed. Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.

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APRIL 7th, 1865.—General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.: General: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shift for myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate States Army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

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pair. Many of Mrs. Davis's little nicknacks and ornaments are yet to be found on the mantles and bureaus of her room.

Musk.—The Empress Josephine was very fond of perfumes, and above all, of musk. Her dressing room at Malmaison was filled with it, in spite of Napoleon's frequent remonstrances. Forty years have elapsed since her death, and the present owner of Malmaison has had the walls of that dressing room repeatedly washed and painted; but neither scrubbing, aquafortis, nor paint, has been sufficient to remove the smell of the good Empress musk, which continues as strong as if the bottle which contained it had been but yesterday removed.

American Manufacturers—the American Watch Co.

Our readers, who are not generally aware of the great impetus that has been given to manufactures since the beginning of the war. The high rates of exchange, and the necessities of the army, have caused the watch and jewelry trade to flourish more than ever before. And nowhere has machinery done more or created a greater revolution in production and sale than in the manufacture of the watch.

What was once the toilsome, slow and uncertain result of hand labor only, is now the swift demonstration of unvarying mechanical force. The same class of goods that in the telegraph and the sewing machine created the desire and wonderful mechanism that takes hold of the raw material—the brass and steel, and gold, and precious stones, and under competent hands, are now produced in such quantities as to necessitate a perfect timekeeper. That genius is essentially American, and has been found, collected, assembled and made perfect by the American Watch Co., at Watlham, Mass.—Taking the best fruits of several years' experiments, they established their factory nearly ten years ago, when they were compelled to enlarge from ten to twenty-five workmen, and now employ seven hundred workmen, and turn out a product valued at a million and a half of dollars per annum—equal to that of all other watches now sold in the country. The secret of this Company's success is that they have done what they promised—that they have furnished a first rate substantial watch at a moderate price, and this is the great difference between their watches and the ordinary importations from Europe.—Except certain very high-priced varieties, the European watch is the result of cheap and unskilled hand labor; that never goes into a short time "costs more than it comes to" in repairs. The American Watch Co. give a guarantee for the quality of all their products, that is good with any dealer who sells them.—Exchange.

The wealthiest revenue district in the Union, according to the report of Commissioner Lewis, is the first district of Illinois, composed of Chicago and the county of Cook. From September, 1862, to June 30, 1864, the first district of Illinois paid \$4,471,603 69.—The next wealthiest district is the fourth New York, which paid for the same time \$4,421,674 19.

LATEST NEWS Of the cheapest and Best Goods EVER SOLD IN LEBANON!!

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c

EVERY UNDERGARMENT OPENED ONE OF THE BEST AT 10 CENTS PER PAIR.

TRAVELING BAGS, &c., of all kinds, made of the best materials, which will sell at prices below those of any other maker.

General Weitzel finds much suffering and poverty among the population.

It is not true that Jeff Davis sold his furniture before leaving.

All the members of Congress have escaped.

General Weitzel took here one thousand prisoners besides wounded.

We captured cannon numbering at least five hundred pieces.

The Tredegar Iron Works are unharmed, and the machinery is running here to-day under Weitzel's orders.

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U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

APRIL 8th, 1865.—General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.: General—Your note of last evening in reply to mine of same date, asking conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received.

In reply, I would say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition I insist upon, viz: That the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the Government of the United States until properly